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The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. the price of coffee, 15 cents and 25 cents per package.

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MR. GEORGE'S CAREER.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES IN THE WEST EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEWSPAPERS OF SAN

FRANCISCO-HOW HE CAME TO WRITE "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" - THE

Henry George was born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1839, and was the eldest of eight children of R. S. H. George, an Episcopal book publisher, and much of his early education came from reading in his father's printing office. He went to the common school and had one year at high school before he was thirteen years old. Then he took a place as office boy in a crockery store, but at the age of fourteen he went to sea as a cabin boy on the ship Hindoo, sailing for London,

for the privilege. I turned back, amid quiet thought. The perception that then came to me has been with me ever since. In 1871 I wrote a pumphlet, entitled, 'Our Land and Land Policy, National and State.' In this I set forth the idea which I have since maintained—the idea that the value of land belongs to the whole community, and that all revenues should be ruised by taxes upon it. I sold of this book probably a thousand copies at a good price, but feeling that I should go to greater length and more thoroughly into this question, I refrained from sending it East."

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY

In 1886 Mr. George ran for the office of Mayor of this city as an independent candidate, and made a of R. S. H. George, an Episcopal book pub-Glynn and the Anti-Poverty Society. Although Mr

HENRY GEORGE. Candidate for Mayor, who died yesterday. (Copyright, 1897, by Rockwood.)

HOME AT FORT HAMILTON.

the Brooklyn suburb by accident. He was think-ing of buying a permanent home in New-York when he visited a single-tax friend at Fort Hamil-

UNCOVERED WHILE HE WAS PRAISED.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE GEORGE MEET-

ING AT NOON DOWNTOWN. The National flag in front of the Henry George headquarters at No. 47 Liberty-st, was at half-mast yesterday, and crape was displayed over the door.

This is the headquarters of the Dewntown Business Men's Campaign Club of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, where the George rounday meetings have

Men's Campaign Club of the Demorracy of Thomas Jefferson, where the George rounday meetings have been held.

Henry M. McDonaid presided at yesterday's meeting. He said, in opening the proceedings: "Gentlemen, we have assembled to-day under probably the said lest circumstances that have befailen this country since the death of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, It is, indeed, a paralyzing blow, and we have not had time to collect our thoughts. I shall not, therefore, detain you more than to suggest that no man ever died more truly a martyr's death than Herry George."

Jam's A. G'ay, who followed, said: "So far as possible, the fruits of Henry Georges work shall not be lost. Those in charse of his campaign, while not forgetting their sorrow for the dead, will not torget either their duty to the living. But it is not the purpose of this meeting to hear any campaigning now. We are here simply to shed the tears of honest regret over the bler of one of the best men who have ever blest this earth. May the memory of Henry George ever remain green in the hearts of his fellow-men, whom he served!"

Bolton Hall was then introduced as an intimate personal friend of Mr. George. He speke with difficulty and in a broken volce. He said: "Henry George is not dead, for the work which he began will go on. Whatever may be the immediate result, the campaign which he led against bossism, against ring rule, against that oppression which crushes men and which levied blackmail even upon the miserable women of the streets, will still go on. Whoever does any work for that cause may be sure it will succeed, though, like our great leader, he may not live to see the result."

Mr. McDonald then dismissed the meeting. There was a arge audience present, and all remained standing and uncovered during the speaking. Applicate followed each speech, but no sound interrupted any of the speakers.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S TRIBUTE. THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE AND THE GROWTH OF

Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brocklyn, paid the

following tribute to Mr. George:
"I had no personal acquaintance with Henry George, and in fact never saw him, so far as I

George, and in fact never saw him, so far as I know. I know him only from reading his books, especially his particular book, and from his great name and fame throughout the civilized world. Agassiz said that every new truth has to go through three stages, viz.: First, the majority of people cry out that it is false; second, they say it is against religion, and third and last, they finally say that of course it is true and every one knew it. The doctrine of Henry George has passed the first two of these stages. Whether it is to pass the third depends upon whether it be true.

"His death is tragic. To Henry George in the fiesh we have to say farewell, but his great, honest, pure head and heart will long continue to vibrate in the world. His life teaches anew that there is no use of living, and, in fact, no excuse for living, except to help the human race now and in posterity. With this out of our lives and motives, what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!"

HIS IDEAS.

The inventor of the single tax made his home in

Melbourne and Calcutta and back to New-York.

After his return home he learned to set type in the printing office, but in 1838 he was a sailor before the accepted the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New-York. he mast on a ship that sailed around the Horn to

He worked as a compositor in Sacramento and San Francisco several years, living most of the time in poverty, and he was a printer when he He had to borrow some clothes to be married in, and get two weeks' board on credit, but he was not dismayed. He worked double time in the employ of two newspapers in San Francisco and managed to make a living for himself and his wife. He became a partner in a job office, but the business did not pay well. While he was en-gaged in a hard fight for existence two of his children were born in San Francisco. The family lived on small means, but kept out of debt.

ENLISTED AGAINST MAXIMILIAN. Mr. George enlisted in an expedition which was intended for warfare against Maximilian in Mexico, but a revenue cutter stopped the expedition, and Mr. George became a reporter on San Francisco papers, working at times as a compositor His first writing was done for "The Evening Journal." An article which he wrote in 1865 upon the effect of the assassination of President Lincoln attracted considerable attention in San Francisco. An article upon Chinese immigration, arguing against the free admission of Chinese labor, at-tracted the favorable notice of John Stuart Mill. He became a writer for "The San Francisco Her-He became a writer for The San Francisco Her-ald," and came East in an effort to secure tele-graphic facilities for the paper. He failed in that effort and returned to California in 1939 with the understanding that he was to be a correspondent for The Tribune, but his commission as corre-The San Francisco Herndent was repealed. ald" failed, and after Mr. George had worked again as a printer for a time he was Editor of a small paper in Oakland, until he became the managing Editor of "The Sacramento Recorder."

FOUNDING "THE SAN FRANCISCO POST." In 1872 Mr. George, with two partners, started "The San Francisco Post," which was sold later, bought back and finally abandoned to Senator John P. Jones, who held notes for the cost of the press. Desiring time to write his book, "Progress and Poverty," Mr. George procured from Governor Irwin the appointment to the office of Inspector of Gas Meters in San Francisco, with light duties and pay sufficient for his support. Mr. George declared that he became a free trader on account of a speech delivered by William H. Mills, a young orator who was declaiming in favor of protection. Of the origin of his book, "Progress and Pov-

erty," he said later:
"But what had most aroused me in my visit to the East was the growth of poverty which always accompanies industrial progress. While editing a laper in Oakland, and after long thought, the Pason of it all came upon me like a revelation. I had taken a horse and gone for a ride, and, ab-I had taken a horse and gone for a ride, and, absorbed in my own thoughts, had driven him into the hills until he panted for breath. Stopping for res, I asked a passing teamster, for want of something else to say, what land was worth there, the pointed to some cows grazing off so far that they looked like mice, and said: I don't know extend how the same over there who will sell some land for \$1,900 an acre."

"Like a flash it came upon me that there was the reaso. With the growth of population land grows in valie, and the men who work it must pay more



For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout

SO-CALLEL VINHY IN SYPHONS OR BULK IS NOT VICHY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY. The success of "Progress and Poverty" caused

Mr. George to come to this city in 1880, when the book was published by D. Appleton & Co. He went to Europe in 1881, and in that year and in the following year he wrote letters to a New-York newspaper from Ireland and England. An English edition of his book was published in 1881. He was arrested in Ireland and searched on suspicion, but was released, and he wrote a letter of complaint to President Arthur on the subject in 1882.

After his return to this country Mr. George continued to write in advocacy of his land theory. Late in 1881 he received an invitation from the Land Reform Union of England to again visit that country. He was received at a great meeting in St. James's Hall, Henry Labourhere presiding. Then, "related Mr. George, "I spoke in the principal towns in England and had large audiences, always hostile at first, but I conque ed them all easily, with the exception of that at Oxford, the sent of learning, where I sat on the stage and could hear myself think. The Oxford students were determined to disturb the meeting, although Max Muller was my host, and presided."

In 1884 "Protection or Free Trade" was written and the manuscript lost. Then it had to be written all over again. In the same year, at the invitation of the Scotish Land Restoration League, Mr. George made his third trip abroad, addressing audiences throughout Scotland. "All the landiords were hostile, but the poor people and workers everywhere turned out to hear my lectures," Mr. George said.

FOR MAYOR IN 1886. lowing year he wrote letters to a New-York news-

George said. FOR MAYOR IN 1886.

TRAITS OF THE MAN. WONDERFUL POWER TO WITHSTAND

FROM DISEASE GERMS."

EARNESTNESS IN ALL HE UNDERTOOK-HIS IN-ABILITY TO REMEMBER NAMES AND FACES -NO ADEPT IN SMALL TALK-

FATIGUE.

HOW HE LOOKED.

The issue was death. By many of his friends, when Henry George decided to accept the nomina-tion for Mayor, it was feared that he was risking his life for his cause. The possibility was not ignored by Henry George himself. More than once in his campaign he had said that if his death was to be the price of bringing about a wider beilef in his principles and his theories for the benefit of humanity, that price he was prepared to pay cheer-Only so recently as last Tuesday night, in the Ice Palace, when his vitality seemed to have been greater than at any other time in the camfriends that the strain of the exciting surroundings and the feverish energy which he was keeping up would by too great a tax upon his physical strength.

HIS WORDS PROPHETIC. At the Ice Palace meeting he said: "When I was tendered the nomination by the United Democracy and the Democratic Alliance, I said I would wait until the Tammany Convention had been held be fore giving a definite answer. When that convention was over and a candidate reminated who could not be called the nominee of the Democratic party. but the nominee of one man, I attended a meeting of representatives of the two Democracies I have named and of some of my frierds. I was urged to take the nomination. I was told it was my duty. One of my friends who was at the meeting, a dear

another, he never showed any undue fatigue. In-variably, as upon the night of his death, he would return to the Union Square Hotel in the best of

ing of buying a permanent home in New-York when he visited a single-tax friend at Fort Hamilton two years ago. The quiet of the life, the beauty of the scenery and the necessity of guarding to the utmost his tencertain supply of health led him to select that as his home. The sale of his book and legacies from single taxers, who looked upon him as the modern Moses, had made Mr. George comfortable in money matters, so he and his wife decided to build a cottage. Into this they moved in July last. It stands on a high elevation on the Shore Driveway, near Ninety-seventh-st. From its delightful verandas and balconies there is an unobstructed view of the Narrows, and, on the opposite shore, of the green hills and scattered villages of Staten Island.

Inside, the cottage is roomy and thoroughly modern. As one enters the capacious English hallway, one of the first things noticed it a bronze bust of Mr. George. This is the work of one of the sons, Richard F. George, who is a sculptor. Young George strikingly resembles his father except that he still retains the carly looks on the top of his head. Miss Anna George plays the violin. The remaining member of the family is young Henry George. A favorite daughter filed several months ago, and this was such a shock to Mr. George that there were grave doubts whether he would recover at that time.

UNCOVERED WHILE HE WAS PRAISED.

some one who had called to see him, was momentarily broken in upon, he would return, shake hands with his visitor and ask in his old-school courteous way what he could do for him, utterly forgetful of the fact that perhaps not a few seconds before he had been holding an extended discussion with the caller.

OF EVEN TEMPERAMENT.

As a general rule Mr. George was of even, and almost phlegmatic, temperament. He was never hasty in his speech, and rarely allowed his voice to rise above its natural pitch. Even in interviews with newspaper men, when he attacked Croker and Platt in the most forcible language, he spoke in a half-ing, hesitating monotone. But behind his outward retiring and peaceful manner, there was a stubborn and determined disposition that, once his mind was made up, nobody could move. Mr. Dayton, Mr. Johnson and others who have during the last four months been closely associated with him can vouch

months been closely associated with him can youch to this characteristic. Mr. Dayton, for instance, it is well known, was averse to Mr. George's continuing his attacks upon the personal character of Croker. But Mr. George heeled no attempt or protestation to turn him aside from the line which he conceived it to be his duty to follow.

Although of a kindly, affable nature, Henry George was not a man who would easily make friends. He was too reserved and too disinclined to exchange every day small talk with people around him to invite chance acquaintance or sociability. But get Henry George on a subject that interested him and he would prove a valuable and entertaining talker.

was always accessible. In his headquarters

SENSITIVE TO PRAISE AND CRITICISM. Sensitive to a degree of criticism, Mr. George was also sensitive of praise. Sometimes when address One of my friends who was at the meeting, a dear friend of mine for years, said: 'Don't run, Henry: it will kill you.' But I was told it was my duty to run, and I accepted. If I should de I shall give my life to a good cause, and now that I am in the fight, I shall stay in it to the end."

Prophetic almost as were his words, none of those who have been near him daily since the opening of the active part of the campaign had noticed any diminution of his physical strength or capacity.

Although Mr. George, on the average, had address 4 three and four meetings a night, sometimes in widely separated districts that made accessary a rush for a carriage and a gallop from one hall to another, he never showed any undue fatigue. In-

Logan, Ohlo, Oct. 13.-W. J. Bryan said to-day: I have just received a dispatch announcing the return to the Union Square Hotel in the best of spirits, and at the late supper of which he partock with his wife and some of his friends, he would be the liveliest individual at the table. Although he went to bed, because of the exigencies of the campaign, three and sometimes four nours later than he was accustomed to do in his country home at Fort Hamilton, he endeavored to conserve his strength by resting until a late hour in the morning RELIEVED OF DRUDGERY.

The drudgery of the campaign was entirely taken off his shoulders. His sor, Henry George, Jr. Tom L. Johnson and the members of his Executive Committee divided among them the work in his interest. Henry George was always the last to know of any new move or developments made on his behalf. He knew that he was surrounded by friends, and was content to leave everything to them.

Mr. George never devoted much attention to his the content of the Union of the World His form on the economic and he made a deeper impression on the economic fluid time. The provided His fame will gistle and struggling humanity. His fame will grow broader with time.

SORROW IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The headquarters of the Jeffersonian Democracy

strength by resting until a late hour in the morning RELIEVED OF DRUDGERY.

The drudgery of the campaign was entirely inken off his shoulders. His son, Henry George, Jr. Tom L. Johnson and the members of his Executive Committee divided among them the work in his interest. Henry George was always the last to know of any how more or developments made on his behalf. He knew that he was surrounded by friends, and was content to leave everything to them.

Mr. George any the last to know of any hought of this country than any of the safe, and the strength of the safe with thin. Some of the safe with thin surrounding personal appearance. His plain, democratic tasts were reflected in his clothes. He habitually were a dark cut-away soilt and a black overcoat out of doors; and if sametimes he allowed his te to hang away, or his shoes to go unshined. It was only a further exampe of his uties discassed with the was yet easily and gracefully vitality and energy. His large, clear, him eyes, that were always spectacled, looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked straight at one when he was talking with a looked looked

GENUINE REGRET EXPRESSED.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT, MR. DEPEW, BISHOP POTTER AND OTHERS PRAISE MR. GEORGE'S QUALITIES

AS A MAN.

"The death of Henry George," said ex-Mayor Hewitt soon after the news reached him. 'is a perplexing fact, and it is difficult to tell just what the effect will be on the campaign. Mr. George certainly had a large following, and it was made up of peculiar elements. How Mr. George's followers will divide themselves now is somewhat uncer-tain, but I believe that a good number of them will go to Mr. Low, who represents in this campaign some of the things that Mr. George stood for. Of course, Mr. George's theories are not to be con-sidered in connection with the office for which he was a candidate. What he favored was not evolu-tion, as he thought, but revolution. He stood on the Chicago platform, it is true, and as far as that is concerned none of his supporters would be attracted to either Low or Tracy, both of whom are monometallists. Tammany is more free silver than any of the others, although it said nothing on that subject in its platform. I believe, of course, with a good many others, that these questions have nothing to do with a municipal campaign."

When asked if one of Mr. George's latest utter ances, that if he could not be elected he would prefer to see Mr. Low the next Mayor, would not be likely to influence many of the George men, Mr. Hewitt said that he thought it would. In answer to the suggestion that General Tracy now had a good excuse for withdrawing and advising his supporters to vote for Low, Mr. Hewitt said:

"He won't withdraw, for he is in a position where he can't. He might have done so earlier, for in accepting the nomination he admitted that he did so only for the sake of getting out. But the matter so only for the sake of getting out. But the matter has gone too far now, and he has said too often that he expected to be elected. General Tracy has put himself, or allowed himself to be put, in a false position. He is a lawyer, in the habit of accepting retainers, and I cannot help thinking that he has looked at the Mayoralty question from the lawyer's point of view. He is an honest and an able man, both."

Mr. Hewitt expressed his earnest conviction that Mr. Low would be elected, and said that he had not been able to believe that any other result would

MR. DEPEWS TRIBUTE.

Chauncey M. Depew was greatly shocked at the news of Henry George's death. "The world will always remember him as a student and a worker for humanity," said Mr. Depew. "He won his way by sheer power of his intellectuality. He was a kindly, sympathetic man, and was not strong enough to stand the rigors of the campaign. His death will cause widespread regret even among those who did not subscribe to his theories. It is hard to tell what political effect his death will work. The nomination of his son may inspire sentiment among those who followed the father and hold them to-gether, but in the event of a disintegration of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson it is natural to suppose that the individuals will drift back into the organizations which they abandened to support Mr.

organizations which they abandened to support Mr. George."

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who came here to make an address for the Tammany ticket, will be remembered as having been nominated largely as a matter of sentiment after the tragic death of his father, and owes his election largely to that sentiment. He would make no comment upon the parellel nomination of Henry George's son to take the place of the dead leader, but said: "The death of Henry George is a sad affair. It is a tragic ending to a brilliant career. The world is always sorry to hear of the loss of such a pure man as Henry George certainly was. I cannot speak of the political significance of his death."

General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, who passed through the city yesterday on his way to Michigan to attend to some business, said: "This is indeed sad. Henry George was a noble and honest man, and his death will be sincerely regretted."

Abner McKinley, a brother of President McKinley, said: "I am not a resident of New-York, and know nothing about the local situation, but, aside from politics. I grieved to hear of Mr. George's death. He was a true, honest worthy man, and his loss will be deeply regretted."

BISHOP POTTER EXPRESSES SORROW.

BISHOP POTTER EXPRESSES SORROW. At no place in this city were the expressions of regret at the death of Mr. George more sincere than at the Diocesan House, No. 29 Lafayette Place.

"I knew Mr. George slightly, and have the heart-

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trial cake of Sozoderma Soap, invaluable for its remedial properties. If the coupon should be missing, write us stating where and when the purchase was made and we will send you the Soap immediately. (Mention this paper, also.)

If you have any skin trouble, bear in mind it is worth much more than the money value of any soap to know by actual test the merits of "Sozoderma." Besides, this Soap is excellent for the ordinary requirements of the toilet and bath, especially for shaving. Price, 25 cents for full-size, 4-oz. cake.

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vote for Low.' Mr. George was an honest man and doubtless believed in his theories, but they were most erroneous and pernicious doctrines for any public orator to advocate, especially such an enthusiast as Mr. George, His death, therefore, is not a calamity under the circumstances, excepting to his personal friends and family. With the latter I deeply sympathize, as his loss to them must be most serious.'

County Clerk Purroy, leader of the Home Rule Democracy, which is supporting Mr. Low, said: "The deplorable death of Henry George at this crisis in the fate of New-York should not make the friends of pure government lose heart. No man could die a happier death, in a nobler cause."

William Brookfield, a prominent leader in the anti-machine Republican organization, said yesterday, after hearing of Mr. George's death: "If any reason existed for General Tracy staying in the race, there surely is none now. His candidacy can have no other effect than to aid Tammany Hall."

William H. Ten Eyck, chief clerk of the Board of Aldermen and Republican leader of the XXXVth Assembly District, said: "Mr. George's death occasions genuine regret. As to its political effect I felt very blue this morning, but now that young George has been named I do not see how the situation will be materially affected."

MUST HAVE A DEVIL IN KENTUCKY. McKinney, Ky., Oct. 29.-A report from Mintonwille says that the Rev. Mr. Gilham, of the Christian Church, preached a sermon there in which he affirmed that there is no devil. The congregation took offence, and when the minister attempted to speak again he was ejected from the house and about twenty pistol shots were fired after him.



GEORGE.

steadiness in thorough keeping with his honest, simple and straightforward nature. His features were clearly cut, and a light brown bushy beard, touched with gray, tended to accentuate the firmness of his chin.

Mr. George Impressed one at once as being a thinker and a philosopher, but never as a practical or business man. Left for a moment to himself, Mr. George would, no matter how animated was the scene around him, fall into what is called a "brown study," and, fixing his eyes upon the floor or some other inanimate object, would sit wrapped up in his own thoughts until aroused by one of his committee, to give his attention to some matter of moment or to confer with some influential caller. If introduced to a person one day, Mr. George forgot him the next, and often when his conversation, with

Saves

was concerned it was neutralized by his one idea. Had he been broader in his views he would have been a great benefactor of his country. But he was no demagogue. George was winning many votes from Tammany."

YOUNG GEORGE'S MARRIAGE NOT PUT OFF. Chicago, Oct. 29.-Unless the death of Henry George causes a postponement. Henry George, jr., and Miss Marie Hitch, of Chicago, will be married on Thanksgiving Day. Miss Hitch to-day received a telegram from Henry George, jr., informing her

The November CENTURY

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"GOOD AMERICANS."

"Andrée's Flight into the Unknown."

Impressions and Photographs of an Eye Witness.

The Last Days of Louis XVI A Story by the Author and Marie-Antoinette.

A Story by the Author of "The Cat and the A powerful presentation of a tragic theme. By Anna L. Bicknell. Illustrated.

The Sultan of Turkey on the Armenian Question. An interview with the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, contributed by the Hon. A. W. Terrell, lately U. S. minister at Constantinople, in which the Sultan gives his side of the Armenian question. Published at the desire of the Sultan, who wishes thus to make known his views to the American people.

A Story by Stockton.

A Poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

"Rubáiyát of Doe Sifers," the story in verse of a quaint and lovable village doctor. Illustrated by Relyea.

An Imperial Dream. A woman's reminiscences of Mexico dur-the French Intervention, with glimpses Maximilian, his allies and his enemies. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson. Illustrated.

A Map in Color of "Greater New York." Accompanying a brief paper on "The Growth of Great Cities," with many inter-esting and hitherto unpublished statistics.

"Gallops." The first of a group of strikingly original stories by David Gray,—about horses,—sketches of "the Horse as a Member of Society." "The Parish of St. Thomas Equinus." "Braybrooke's Double Event Steeplechase." Cherub." "The Cherub Among the Gods," by Chester Bailey Fernald.

Strange Creatures of the

A Poem by Bret Harte.

An Open Letter from Mark Twain.
A Tribute to James Hammond Prumbull.

An Essay by John Burroughs.
"On the Re-Reading of Books."

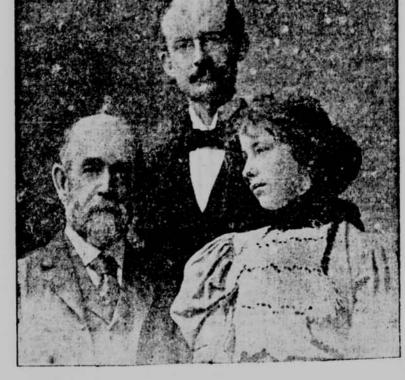
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HENRY GEORGE AND HIS CHILDREN, HENRY GEORGE, Jr., AND MISS ANNA (Copyright, 1897, by Rockwood.)

Stomach; Harsh, irritating laxatives tax it. Tarrant's Seltzer is a de-licious, foaming draught that rids the stomach and bowels of foul accumulations. Aids digestion, clears the head and increases energy. Can't harm; can't help but help.

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men present gave vent to their feelings in tears. Resolutions of sympathy with the George family were adopted by a silent rising vote. A large delegation of Mr. George's followers from the Borough of the Bronx will attend the funeral. SENATOR HANNA'S OPINION. Cincinnati, Oct. 23.-Senator Hanna, before leaving here for Cleveland, was advised of the death of Henry George. The Senator said: "It is a shock to the country. Henry George was an honest man; a man of conviction. But as far as his usefulness

dred men gathered to discuss Mr. George's death

and its consequences, and when this was seen the chairman of the Campaign Committee requested

those assembled to come to order. Speeches eulogis-tic of the dead candidate were made by several of

Mr. George's supporters, and more than one of the

of his father's death. She denied the report that Mr. George had asked for a postponement of their marriage, and said that unless he should make such a request the ceremony would take place in Chicago on the date originally agreed upon.